



## Is Spain benefiting from the Arab Spring? On the impact of terrorism on a tourist competitor country

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### Abstract

*The article reviews the place of ethnic and national identity in the structure of other group identities, describes psychological mechanisms and phenomenon of self-awareness as a member of the ethnic entity, characterizes separatism as a destructive version of ethnogenesis, which contradicts state interests. Currently, a number of countries observe the flare of patriotic movements, which is tied to the development of public identity. However, local patriotism is the factor of not only consolidation but also of confrontation [up until demonstration of separatism]. Separatism acts as a destructive version of ethnogenesis because it expresses the demonstration of ethnos contradicting state interests. Conclusions about the availability of several directions in the development of socio-psychological background of the formation of ethnic separatism are made through the analysis of scientific literature and based on the conducted research.*

Formulation of the problem in general and its connection with important scientific and practical tasks. The general development of the world community in XXI century is being realized under the slogan of globalization, internationalization and general tolerance. Despite this, in many countries, regardless of their economic develop-

ment, the level of culture and historical longevity of the existence of the state, come to the fore the problems of ethnic confrontations: Chechen wars of 1994-1996, the war between Armenians and Azerbaijanis in Nagorno-Karabakh, the Yugoslav ethnic conflict, the Scottish independence referendum in 2014, and others.

According to various estimates, today every fourth country in the world is facing the problem of separatism. Conflicts of this kind always bear political, economic, moral, ethical and, most importantly, the human dimensions. Our paper covers the national (ethnic) separatism, which has the largest circulation in the world and has a very negative effect on the destinies of individuals and social institutions.

Preventive measures are provided by the rules and requirements of personal, living and food hygiene of the population, refugees and soldiers. For example, to combat *svshivostyu* - regular body wash and regular replacement of laundry, medical examination, combing hair; to control cockroaches - correct storage of food, systematic cleaning, releasing them from the garbage and food waste; in the prevention of breeding fleas - special attention should be given prophylactic treatment of animals, keeping clean, with daily hygienic cleaning, premises, areas and locations of animals; in the fight against flies - the protection of property from penetrating into the room, sanitary waste management (maintenance of clean toilets and cesspools with obligatory carrying out regular activities pest extermination flies processing their breeding places); mite protection in the summer - mechanical, primarily associated with the mandatory wearing of closed shoes with high tops (eg, military, summer ankle boots with fabric inserts) and clothing (which impregnuetsya dezinsektantami if nec-

essary), maximum closing surface of the body, with a tight surrounding cuffs and accompanied by a systematic inspection of clothing and body [1-8,11-24].

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Since the nineties, nationalism has become an important factor in the formation of civil proceedings in the countries of the former USSR. Although the manifestation of separatism is the acute problem of the modern so-

cio-political situation in a number of post-Soviet countries such as Ukraine, Azerbaijan, Moldova, and OE, the scientific thought is staying behind the needs of reality and does not yet have the adequate theoretical justification of this problem, and in accordance with this it is impossible to identify effective ways to address it.

The key problems of reflection in teaching are two directions: ontological (related to the content of subject knowledge) and psychological (that is, turned to self-knowledge and knowledge of one's activity) [11, p.16].

Pedagogical reflection is connected with the peculiarities of the content of pedagogical activity, with the experience of one's own work and is directed both at one's own activity and activity of colleagues, and on the activity of students. By its own activity, pedagogical reflection is characterized by the awareness of its own pedagogical experience, the development of success criteria, the analysis of changes that occur in one's own education [7]. Reflection as one of the properties of a feature is the basis of its self-development, openness to new experience, to other people; professional reflection provides the teacher with accumulation of new experience, the development of an individual style of pedagogical activity, is very important in the context of his professional development [9, p. 141].

In addition, it should be noted that in the modern world, the

informatization of education is one of the priority areas for the modernization of the domestic education system, the preparation of a person for life in the information society, taking into account the essence of global transformations. This puts a certain number of requirements for the physics teacher: he must be able to work with computer equipment, own certain information and computer technologies. Accordingly, the training of physics teachers in refresher courses should be directed to the following areas: preparation for the teaching of physics through information technology; preparation for the use of information media as a means of effective teaching of physics; conducting master classes on the teaching of various topics in physics using information technology during demonstrations; conducting master classes, laboratory works or physical workshops with the use of innovative technologies; gaining skills in working with innovative technologies to monitor and direct students' work.

So, within the framework of modernization of refresher courses for teachers of physics in the regional institute of postgraduate pedagogical education, it will be expedient to increase the proportion of activities aimed at realizing the intellectual potential of the teacher on the basis of subject-subject relations, dialogue and exchange of experience with colleagues, in particular, improving his thinking, reflexivity, readiness to work

with computer technology and its wide use in physics lessons.

To the factors that cause this need, we should add the following:

- the development of society from time to time requires the reform of the education system, which, first of all, consists in changes in its conceptual framework, which, in turn, leads to changes in the content of curricula and plans;

- existing ones are being improved and new forms, methods and methods of teaching students are emerging;

- didactic, in particular, technical training aids are being developed;

- the ways of evaluating students' learning achievements (exams, testing, etc.) change;

- there are differences in the physical and mental development of each next generation of children who come to school;

- changing motifs teachings requests for education, and so on. [31].

A certain length of service in the system of postgraduate pedagogical education of Azerbaijan allows the author to suggest some ways of solving problems related to the professional development of the teacher. Let us consider them in more detail.

Over the centuries, there have been significant changes in socio-economic formations, science, production, and, with what can not be ignored, in human psychology. The system of psychological and pedagogical influence on the younger generation could not help changing too. Along with the

teacher, there were comprehensive media outlets that often work against what the teacher says. It should take into account the fact that the education system fulfills the order's society emanating from modern production requests, education, culture, health, etc., while remaining itself, to some extent conservative. It almost always lags behind the development of science and technology, because it relies only on existing achievements. So, for example, while the semiconductor technology has reached a significant development, the programs of technical universities, not to mention pedagogical ones, have long acquainted students with vacuum devices (lamps) for quite a long time. To the full, this has to do with school curricula. Change them quickly fails, because they have already written textbooks, methodical aids, produced other didactic means. However, with the news of science, technology, literature and art, it is possible to familiarize teachers with courses to improve their qualifications, introducing for this purpose appropriate special courses or electives [24].

As already mentioned above, all the time the development of new organizational forms, methods and methods of training. The knowledge paradigm of education is moving to the background. More and more attention is paid to the development of a child received in the hereditary factors and the ability of it's suitable. There were scientifically justified new approaches to the development of crea-

tive abilities of pupils. If earlier it was believed that to develop the creative abilities of a person it must be involved in the solution of creative tasks (here, the tasks related to the unknown for the subject algorithm and their solutions were referred to the creative category), now it is already considered that a person should develop a sense of harmony then it will be a way to detect a certain disharmony between the elements of the system, and this is itself a work of [25]. Knowing this, teachers can organize appropriate work with students and develop their own creative potential. The lesson is no longer the sole and personified didactic unit. There is an independent work of students, their research activities.

The development of didactic, in particular, technical training facilities (TSS) has been about recently not in the direction of developing fundamentally new instruments, for example, devices for demonstration and laboratory experiments in physics and chemistry, but by introducing computer technology (CT) into the educational process, and pedagogical software (PPC). Electronic variants of graphic images, for example, drawings and photographs of certain natural phenomena that are easily displayed on the monitor of a personal computer (PC) or with the help of an appropriate projector on the screen, have successfully replaced slides for the demonstration of which an epidiask, a graphical projector and a projector were used to

show individual slides and filmstrips. The same can be said about the demonstration of dynamic images. CT cinecameras replaced with film print (remember what difficulties were at the teacher when the film is in the loading mechanism suitable for "CAT" type movie camera, "Ukraine", "Rainbow" et al.) [20].

Teachers can use the PP of C. They allow you to perform a virtual experiment in physics and chemistry, generate tests, develop lessons and the like.

CT and modern communication facilities allow both the teacher and the student to use the Internet network. Of course, there is much useful in this network: you can download some works of art, textbooks, copies of scientific journals, task texts and solutions, methodological developments, PC software, video films, in particular, educational and development content, images of nature phenomena and so on. So, for example, by typing in the search engine of the Web site Fotolia.com number 9052222, you can open the photo of the author of the article, and clicking on the inscription The physicist, it will be possible to go to all of his portfolio, which contains pictures of physical phenomena of nature and biological objects. You can do the same on the Dreamstime Web site.com. To open the author's portfolio, enter the number of one of the author's photographs in the search system, for exam-

ple, 10036165, after which you can go to his portfolio [ 30 ] .

It is worth mentioning that we already have positive changes in the use of the PC in the educational process. If a few years ago in the teacher training courses we taught them how to work, mainly in the text editor Word , introduced the capabilities of the program for creating Power presentations Point , a program for creating Publisher publications , now they are interested in the process of creating animations, Web design, computer graphics, in particular photo and video processing, programs for processing data of physical or chemical experiments, and the like [35] .

If a PC or a PC together with a projector and a screen is considered as a technical tool, which training makes more obvious, then some reservations should be made about this. In his work "The Problems of Learning and Intellectual Development at School Age," the famous psychologist LS Vygotsky writes that such a system of education, which is based solely on visualization, and excludes from teaching everything related to abstract thinking, not only does not help the child overcome their natural disadvantage, but also fixes this shortcoming, accustoming the child exclusively to thinking clearly must and drowns in it are weak beginning of abstract thinking, which still have such a child is "[2]. Although it is contrary to the established in our minds ideas

about the use in the educational process visibility (the more the better), but to the psychologist believes it is better to at least listen to our students a positive attitude not only to the books e pages which a lot of drawings, and evaluated it for content. At the same time, which is much more important, it is impossible not to pay attention to the information load of the processing of visualization as graphic information. The graphic image is formed due to a large amount of data, it is visible, even by the volumes of graphic files and requires a significant resource of the human cerebral cortex for their processing. For a better understanding of what has been said, let us use the computer analogue of the human cerebral cortex - the processor of a personal computer (PC). Open in Photoshop a certain graphic file and we will edit it, that is, change it. Press Ctrl + Alt + Delete and in the task manager window enable the "Performance" button. In this window, we will see that during the movement of the brush over the image, the PC processor will be loaded much more compared to the case of working in a text editor. The same can be said about the perception and processing of a graphic image by the human brain. Especially it is felt in case of dynamic images. If, in the process of processing data that form a graphic image, or participate in its perception, add another psychological factor of perception of such information, which is associated with emotions, then we easily under-



stand why after watching an hour and a half a person becomes very tired. Obviously, this must be taken into account when using modern multimedia tools in the teaching and educational process.

In the last decade digital photography and video equipment have also been distributed. A significant number of students use mobile phones with them arranged in the photo and video cameras that can be used in the IP follow the phenomena of nature. [3]

Visiting us with lessons in general educational institutions shows that most teachers prefer passive activities of students (read, write, listen).

The study of the state of mastering by students of the 8th and 11th grades of all sections of the course of physics on individual indicators produced the following results: pupils are poorly educated in the principles of action and designations of devices studied in physics lessons; they experience problems in reading technical schemes and instructions.

That is, the level of polytechnic education of students does not correspond to the current state of technological development of society.

This situation is explained as an objective reason - the lack of sufficient training equipment; and subjective - does not fully apply methods that provide process Dejatelnostno th direction s .

The problem of the activity direction of the process of teaching physics is completely associated with the con-

tent of the upgrading of the teacher of physics. During the course, the teacher should receive not only theoretical knowledge about the provision of an activity approach in teaching students to physics, but also practically to be in the role of a student.

The formation of a teacher takes place depending on the conditions in which he falls and taking into account his personal qualities. As a result, his professional activities are divided into three levels: operational - it's an employee performer; tactical - active worker; strategic - creative worker [10]. With the upgrading of the qualification of the teacher of any level, the main thing is the value saturation of the content of the classes. For the teacher of physics of knowledge is not only knowledge, but it is also the pedagogical means for teaching [ 6 ].

So, the result of the valuable areas of content refresher teacher of physics, in our opinion, should rather be to transfer him to a material that contains a dialogue of sciences and humanities cultures. The transmission path is an imitation game that stimulates performances.

Among such motivational tasks may be the study, say, of the golden section. The famous scientist Pierre Curie formulated several ideas of symmetry. He argued that one can not consider the symmetry of any body, not taking into account the symmetry of the environment. she obeys: twisting rape, snails, cobwebs; location of

seeds in sunflowers, needles on cacti such as Mamillaria.

Not just a shell of a bird's egg is designed. It is a crystal growing in organic tissues, plants as well as minerals from which teeth, bones, mollusks, etc. are composed. Its internal structure differs from crystals existing in inanimate nature. The Dutch researcher Wilhelm Natusis (second half of the 19th century) claimed that the shell is a living tissue, although cell-free. This was viewed skeptically by his contemporaries.

At the end of the 20th century, the shell was examined in polarized light in a microscope. Its individual parts look like ordinary spherical crystals. Moreover, they are located along the symmetry and golden section. This fact reflects the deep levels of unity of living and non-living matter. The tendency of nature to spirality, which attracts the eye and corresponds to the golden proportion, was emphasized by Goethe. At the end of the acquaintance with the golden section, the teachers are offered the task: "It is known that when lifting to a height  $h$  from the earth's surface, the acceleration of the free fall of bodies  $g_h$  decreases and the value of the acceleration of the earth's gravity  $g_h$  decreases as we approach the center of our planet. There are such points and where they are, in which  $g_h = g$ ? Consider that the Earth has the shape of a sphere and its density is the same throughout the volume "[13].

The answer is:  $h = 0.618R$ , the number  $m = 0.618$ , and  $R$  is the radius of the Earth.

Another example of activity that has Dejatelnostno th direction - a simulation game - a tour in Virtual th muse th history of science and technology.

Teachers offer the role of guides in the imaginary halls of the museum:

- Hall 1 - outstanding achievements of physics in the XX century;
- Hall 2 - the history of the development of science and technology in Russia ;
- Hall 3 - old appliances.

The museum's exhibits can be photocopies of scientific works of scientists; their portraits; models of research installations; video films, materials of correspondence of scientists with relatives, colleagues, friends; posters with their aphorisms and sayings.

The purpose of such a lesson is to increase the activity of the trainees. And it is necessary to find some facts from the history of science; work in libraries; in archives, on the Internet.

The material selected for the lesson should:

- Be understandable to students;
- conform to the curriculum in physics;
- promote students' interest in physics as a science is, and its history;
- be axiologically and directed.

Being in the hall 1 of an imaginary museum, listeners learn about the cardinal changes in the development of civilization, caused the development of



physics in the XX century. Among them: nuclear power, radio, television, computers, laser, telecommunications, aviation, space exploration and numerous methods of medical diagnosis and treatment.

The story of the guides is accompanied by a demonstration of portraits of those scientists whose scientific ideas formed the basis for these achievements.

In Hall 2, materials on the activities of the society of nature lovers, which existed in Russia in the XIX-XX centuries, were collected; on the contribution of MM Benardos (electric arc welding of metals) to the world science and about the activities of the director of the first in Russia missile plant I. Konstantinov.

The Nikolayev Observatory occupies a significant place in science both today and in the XIX - XX century. Two small planets were named after Professor of Astronomy at Moscow State University ND Kalinenkov (2002) and the city of Nikolaev (2000).

Demonstration of old household appliances in Hall 3 occurs with methodological support: when studying which physical laws it is desirable to use this material? Products: rocker RUB el, comb for manufacturing filaments from flax, nen for molocheniya grain, iron, forks, mortar, trough for mixing dough, wood grindstone, wood, and other churn.

In an adult, like a child, the eye organs let in the brain almost 5 times

more information than the hearing organs and almost 13 times more than the tactile organs [11]. Therefore, in most classes during the courses of physics teachers, the principle of visibility should dominate. Information entering the brain through an optical channel does not require recoding, it is imprinted in memory easily and quickly.

Organized so that training of teachers of physics, namely, the use of knowledge as a learning tool provides proactive th his work and creativity in professional work e.

Each teacher reports on the refresher courses for his creative work, in which he analyzes a certain problem and suggests ways of solving it. A significant part of such works is methodical recommendations for other teachers. The main provisions of each work are discussed at conferences on the exchange of experience and under the final lesson. The descriptions of these works remain in the institute and are accessible to all other teachers. Individual teachers publish their materials in methodical newspapers and magazines, and post them on Web sites.

In the process of preparing teachers of physics, intellectually competitive games, the conduct of a "scientific and technical trial of an idea," can become a means of comprehensive development of creative activity.

They include simulations that help reveal the essence of the teaching of

law, and consider the formation of legal thinking [14].

Other gaming technologies, for example, the development of cases on the problems of jurisprudence, provide an opportunity for students of higher education courses to perform different roles and represent the interests of all parties. In the examples of active teaching methods considered, the leading role is given to information technologies and the dominant role is played by the teacher-faculty (communication intermediaries), which effectively contribute to the formation of the qualification characteristics of the personality as a specialist in a certain industry capable of innovative actions [10].

With the introduction of distance learning, many universities are already using the technology of an online seminar called "webinar", which demonstrates comparative tables, presentations, videos and the like.

With the help of Internet technologies, the webinar retained the main feature of the seminar - interactivity, which provides modeling of the functions of the speaker, listener, who will interact interactively, communicating together according to the scenario of such a seminar [8; 15].

Destructive measures aimed at the destruction of insects (lice, mosquitoes, bedbugs, ticks, cockroaches, etc.) in all stages of development, which are carriers of infectious and parasitic diseases that cause economic damage and substantial impact on the combat ca-

pability of military units. If there is epidemiological evidence pointing to the risk of malaria, a necessary measure is delarvatsiya (destruction of the environment arthropods (mosquitoes of the genus *Anopheles*, *Aedes*, *Culex*), not reached adult stage) reservoirs and flooding zones [12,15,17,20].

In carrying out deratization works as a prophylactic measure of organizational forms, the most effective solid systematic disinfestation in settlements and locations where troops, on a scheduled basis, all year long, at all sites in the ADC in the Donetsk and Lugansk regions and adjacent areas. This integrated approach leads to the complete liberation of the territory and objects from rodents or persistent decrease in their population that is no longer able to contribute to the spread of infectious diseases. Its implementation in the ADC is not always possible. In order to counteract activation of factors of the epidemic process, maintain a safe state of the epidemic, this form of rodent should be kept free for the fighting areas and areas with a population of evacuees [12,17,20,21,23,24].

Therefore, in the ADC in the Donetsk and Lugansk regions and adjacent areas remains accessible and appropriate to the execution of simultaneous continuous rodent control in some territories the settlements or their parts 1-2 times a year, covering the entire area of the territory to be disinfestation, as soon as possible ( up to 2 weeks). In the next step, the transition to a selective disinfestation, covering

the most important objects: industrial refrigeration, food processing plants, grain silos, food warehouses, commercial, medical and child care centers, livestock farms and buildings of residence and stay of people (including shelters), the location of military units with rodent barrier on the adjacent territory. These works must be carried out by the specialized civilian and military disinfection teams involving population, refugees and soldiers. In addition, population, refugees and troops available to use preventive measures on their own and use a mechanical gear means [1-4,12-17].

The results of the simultaneous continuous rodent will be temporary with unsustainable consequences, leading to a limitation of the rodent population. Custom disinfestation also has a limited level of efficiency due to the rapid proliferation and migration of rodents, even at very carefully executed work does not lead to sustained release of the objects from them. However, it is affordable and effective measures of operational deterrence rodent populations in the ADC in the Donetsk and Lugansk regions and adjacent areas, to protect the population, refugees and soldiers from infection infectious and parasitic diseases [1-4,6,7,20-24].

Thermal injury frequency remains high enough for a long time [26]. Therefore, the problem of complex diagnostics of burn disease and its appropriate treatment and as full rehabilitation of patients is of considerable interest. Now the prevailing approach

to this problem involves the use of mainly clinical criteria for assessing the gravity of the state of this cohort of patients, while the leading indicator parameter is a metabolic parameters [26]. Existing diagnostic methods do not always meet the necessary requirements in terms of information, the specificity and sensitivity. In this regard, it is reasonable to search for new criteria, able to visualize the patient's metabolic status profile.

Hemodynamic study during conduction anesthesia in patients with SDS showed a decrease in cardiac output by 19% and increase the total vascular resistance by 25% [31]. When comparing the peripheral nerve and unilateral spinal anesthesia when performing small amputations, with BPN been more stable hemodynamics and better postoperative analgesia [16].

The objectives of anesthesia is currently enabled and quality analgesia early postoperative period. This may be implemented by various embodiments of the extended conduction anesthesia. Some authors suggest the use of an automated method for intermittent bolus administration of local anesthetics to peripheral nerves through the catheter, as evidence suggests a higher efficiency of the method of anesthesia compared with continuous infusion [62]. Studies have shown that prolonged conduction anesthesia of the sciatic nerve catheter best location will be the level at 5 cm above the bifurcation of the sciatic nerve [80]. Un-

like single injection of anesthetic for which a distal administration will be preferred. However, no studies depending on the level of installation of perineural catheter on the severity of the trophic effects of the blockade. It is also not known effective concentration of local anesthetic in which the severity of trophic effects be maximized, and whether there is any such dependence.

Our experience in the use of regional anesthesia at about VTS operations has more than 30 years, including the last 6 years - for endovascular surgery, which made it possible to formulate a number of algorithms:

- during endovascular interventions in patients with critical limb ischemia - optimal use of the sciatic PA, and in some cases even the femoral nerve long-acting local anesthetics;
- for amputations at the shin, with interventions on the foot is preferable to use the blockade of the sciatic and femoral nerves long-acting local anesthetics;
- when disarticulation at the knee joint, for amputations at the level of the lower and middle third of the femur - the optimal performance of the PA femoral and sciatic nerve in combination, in some cases, a small volume of the AGR;
- at amputation at the level of the middle and upper thigh - PA femoral and sciatic nerves in combination with CMA sodium marcaine isobaric "Spinal" background surface sedation;
- when receiving preoperative antiplatelet therapy modern preference

PA regardless of the level of interference. When insufficient analgesia PA is combined with surface or deep sedation (benzodiazepines, fentanyl, small doses of ketamine, propofol) or general anesthesia.

The widespread use of the PA when SDS is caused not only by the fact that the method is safe, but also with its trophic effects. Thus, research work we have found that conduction anesthesia the sciatic nerve long-acting anesthetic amide leads to a significant increase in the mean index of microcirculation and oxygen tension in tissues through day after blockade [11]. Probably delayed effect is due to blockade of the autoregulation violation microvasculature resulting from the underlying disease.

### 3. Features of anesthesia in patients with critical lower limb ischemia

One of the most severe vascular groups of patients are patients with so-called critical limb ischemia [37].

Critical limb ischemia, - chronic syndrome decompensation limb arterial insufficiency due to lower extremity arterial disease, the major clinical symptoms are pain at rest, do not respond to narcotic analgesics and (or) the presence of necrotizing foot process. As a rule, these complications occur in the background:

- blood pressure lodyzhechno (LAD) 50-70 mm. Hg. Article (or ankle-brachial index (ABI) of less than 0.4);
- transcutaneous oxygen pressure of 30-50 mm. Hg. Art. [33,34]

Frequency concomitant coronary reaches 90% or higher in this group. A characteristic feature of patients with atherosclerotic occlusion of the arteries of the lower extremities and the critical ischemia is the presence of the expressed pain at rest. Pain syndrome weak relieved by narcotic analgesics, it deprives patients of sleep, pain decreases slightly when lowering the limb, which gradually causes the formation of hypostatic edema and inflammatory-necrotic changes on the

foot [37.69]. Pain syndrome is a factor in the progression of ischemia due arteriolospazma, microcirculation disorders and chronic tissue hypoxia [59]. For relief of chronic pain used narcotic and non-narcotic analgesics, which are characterized by such side effects,

However, the use of epidural anesthesia in patients taking antiplatelet and / or anticoagulant drugs in therapeutic doses is impossible due to the risk of neurological complications.

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